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supplemental bill of health. Vessel held in quarantine 2 days upon arrival here to complete 7 days from Amoy.

On May 31, 1905, the American steamer *Missouri*, with 36 crew, clearing for Boston and New York via Iloilo and Cebu, was granted a bill of health. Holds and forecastles were fumigated with sulphur while in port.

Vaccination of crews.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

MANILA, P. I., June 15, 1905.

To the masters, owners, and agents of vessels, and others concerned.

SIRS: Your attention is called to the fact that during the past four years the quarantine service has endeavored to vaccinate the crews of all vessels plying between ports of the Philippine Islands.

In order to lessen the liability of smallpox occurring among the crews on vessels, and to reduce to a minimum the necessity for placing crews in quarantine when smallpox is detected, this office asks your cooperation to the end that no new members of crews be employed who do not possess blue cards issued by this Service. When any person applies for a position aboard your vessels, he should be required to show a quarantine service blue vaccination card. If he does not have one he should be sent to this office at once to be vaccinated before allowing him to go aboard. By giving us your assistance in this matter commerce will be facilitated, your interests will be benefited, and the necessity for quarantining your vessels on account of unprotected members of the crew will be avoided.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

TURKEY.

Return of the pilgrimage of the Hedjaz.

[From the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, June 15 and 22, 1905.]

Movement of the pilgrims at the quarantine camp of Suakim.

May 29.—4 pilgrims returned from the Hedjaz.

Movement of pilgrims at the quarantine camp of Tor.

June 2.—5 pilgrims arrived by land route.

June 10.—1 pilgrim.

June 14.—2 foreign pilgrims arrived by land route; June 17, 7.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Maracaibo—Yellow fever present, but not in epidemic form—Certificate of health to be required for passengers for the United States.

Consul Plumacher reports, June 22, as follows:

There is no improvement in the condition of the public health of the city of Maracaibo. Yellow fever seems to spread. The consul of

Colombia, resident here only a few months, died a few days ago. Two of the assistants of the governor of the city are very ill with the fever, and there are also some cases in the German colony. Yellow fever is endemic here, but we have no fear that it will become epidemic. Up to date we have no cases on board of our ships. As a precaution I shall demand of all passengers to the United States a certificate of health before they can embark and before I give a clean bill of health. I shall keep you informed should the disease become severe.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Inspection of vessels—Modification of quarantine on account of smallpox in Grenada—Tuberculosis on steamship Tagus—Examination of laborers for the Canal Zone.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, June 28 and July 6, as follows:

During the week ended June 24, 1905, bills of health were issued to 4 steamships and no sailing vessels, with 164 crew, 25 cabin and 9 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 2 steamships, 34 crew, 20 cabin and 9 steerage passengers. There were 1 crew, 18 cabin and 6 steerage passengers taken on at this port.

On June 19 I viséed the bill of health of the Republic of Panama issued to the Royal Mail steamship *Tagus*, bound to Colon, via other ports on the Caribbean Sea, with 140 crew, 24 laborers, and passengers. On the voyage from Southampton to this port a corporal of the West India regiment, invalided home to Jamaica, died of tuberculosis of the lungs June 15, and was buried at sea. There were 33 certificates of vaccination issued to deck passengers for Colon and 200 to laborers recruited for work on the Panama Canal.

For the two weeks ended June 24 I examined 265 men to ascertain their fitness to act as laborers for work on the Panama Canal, and rejected 42.

On June 21 I fumigated with sulphur, to kill mosquitoes, all the compartments, including the empty holds of the British steamship *Horatio*, from Manaos, via Para, in water ballast, bound to Galveston, Tex. The crew, 34 in number, were free from any of the quarantinable diseases. The quarantine authorities of this port have so modified the quarantine restrictions against Grenada for smallpox that they apply only to vessels coming from the port of Grenville, in the infected district, providing, however, that all passengers arriving here from any port in Grenada bring certificates from the health officer of that island to the effect that they have not been in the infected area for fourteen days prior to the date of such certificates. I am told that this action was taken by the board to prevent any unnecessary delay to steamships on arrival at Barbados from St. George, the principal seaport of Grenada, 14 miles from the infected district.

The general sanitary condition of this island continues good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

During the week ended July 1, 1905, bills of health were issued to 3 steamships with 128 crew, 44 cabin, and 60 steerage passengers. Of this number I inspected 3 steamships, 82 crew, 14 cabin, and 60 steerage passengers. There were 21 cabin and 15 steerage passengers taken on at this port.